



Title:

OIF GROUND EQUIPMENT RESET PLAN

June 16, 2009

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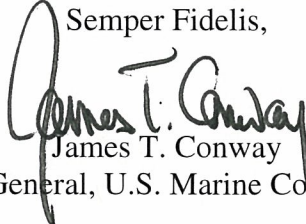
A MESSAGE FROM THE COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS



In Iraq, we are moving into the most long awaited phase of operations - the reset of our equipment and redeployment of the force. Sustained operations in the Anbar Province for the last five-plus years have placed an unprecedented demand on our ground mobility assets and equipment sets. The accelerated wear and tear from the harsh operating environment has far exceeded normal usage rates during peacetime. Many items have been destroyed or damaged beyond salvage. Reset will include all actions required to repair, replace, or modernize the equipment and weapons systems. As our numbers grow in Afghanistan, this effort is critical to the sustainment of our Corps.

The *OIF Ground Equipment Reset Plan* charts the way forward. This document describes the process by which equipment will be triaged in theater and evacuated stateside. It will guide the planning and execution of those logistical tasks necessary to restore our combat capability. This will be an overarching effort across the Operating Forces and the Supporting Establishment. It will include field and depot-level activities in supply and maintenance and require strict oversight by commanders.

As the Nation's expeditionary force, the Marine Corps must remain fast, austere, and lethal. Charged by law to be an air-ground force in readiness - capable of operating across the full range of military operations - the American people expect their Marines, when called, to be ready to do what must be done to make the country safer. The reset of our Corps will ensure that we are postured for the uncertainty of the future.

Semper Fidelis,

James T. Conway
General, U.S. Marine Corps

1. INTRODUCTION

The demand for Marine Forces will continue to remain high. Operations in Iraq and Afghanistan have placed enormous demands on ground equipment. Equipment used in Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) is being used at four to nine times the established peacetime utilization rates. The equipment utilization rates in Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) are expected to be even greater. As we drawdown forces in one campaign and redeploy to fight in another, we must reset our OIF ground equipment quickly and efficiently in an environment of increasingly constrained resources.

Reset equipment returning from OIF will be repaired or replaced and be used to return Marine Corps units, strategic programs, and war reserves to acceptable levels. This will ensure we are capable to execute and sustain follow-on operations as directed by the President and established in the Marine Corps Service Campaign Plan (MCSCP).

The reset of ground equipment returning from OIF will be challenging as we balance resources to support ongoing combat operations, increase force structure, re-arm, and reposition forces around the world. As we retrograde and redeploy from OIF, a significant number of principal end items (PEIs) must be reset in a timely manner to sustain continued operations, reset home station and strategic programs. The importance of reset requires that the Marine Corps develop effective and efficient processes, policies and business rules to maintain our force readiness.

1.1 Ground Equipping Priorities

The Commandant of the Marine Corps prioritizes equipping by function vice component or location. The Deputy Commandant, Policy, Plans and Operations (DC, PP&O) implements and publishes these priorities via naval message. The Marine Corps will issue reset equipment in support of force reconstitution efforts in accordance with these priorities.

1.2 Reset Defined

Reset consists of actions taken to restore units to a desired level of combat capability commensurate with the unit's future mission. It encompasses maintenance and supply activities that restore and enhance combat capability to unit and pre-positioned equipment that was destroyed, damaged, stressed, rendered obsolete, or worn out beyond economic repair due to combat operations by repairing, rebuilding, or procuring replacement equipment. These maintenance and supply activities involve depot and field level (e.g., organizational and intermediate) repairs/overhauls centrally managed to specified standards. Included are Procurement, Research Development Test and Evaluation (RDT&E), and Operations and Maintenance (O&M) funded repairs/overhauls and recapitalization (rebuild or upgrade) that enhances existing equipment through the

insertion of new technology or restores selected equipment to a zero-miles/zero-hours condition.¹

1.3 Reconstitution Defined

Reconstitution is defined as actions beyond reset, taken during or after operational employment, to restore or upgrade combat capability to full-spectrum operational readiness. Reconstitution includes personnel, equipment, and training. Force reconstitution spans activities from normal sustainment (rearm, refuel, recovery, dwell, repair, and replace), through reorganization and regeneration of units to redeployment. Equipment that is reset will be used to support Marine Corps reconstitution efforts.²

¹ Joint Pub 4-0, Joint Logistics (18 July 2008). (Deputy Under Secretary of Defense, AT&L Memorandum dated 26 January 2007 and abbreviated in Joint Staff Memo, DJSM 0927-07 dated 22 October 2007).

² Joint Staff Memorandum, DJSM 0927-07 dated 22 October 2007. JP 1-02 DoD Dictionary “recovery and reconstitute”.

2. BACKGROUND

In FY 2008, the Deputy Commandant, Installations & Logistics (DC, I&L) established the Reset Integration Office (LPR) within the Logistics Plans, Policies & Strategic Mobility Division (LP). LPR is the single point of contact for Marine Corps ground equipment reset. Responsible for the integration of ground equipment reset strategies, LPR plans, monitors, coordinates, analyzes, and adjusts Marine Corps ground equipment reset actions, to include coordinating across operational and strategic levels of logistics. These ground equipment tasks include:

- Analyzing Marine Corps ground equipment requirements and priorities based on operational issues affecting reset.
- Monitoring and reporting the progress of Marine Corps ground equipment reset.
- Developing and implementing data collection and visibility tools compatible with the Marine Corps Total Life Cycle Management - Common Operating Picture (TLCM-COP).
- Providing information to support decision making across the life cycle of ground equipment reset.
- Supporting Marine Corps efforts to identify funding requirements to support reset.
- Analyzing DoD and Joint guidance pertaining to reset.
- Developing and disseminating information on reset efforts.
- Providing responsive and actionable decision support tools for Marine Corps leadership.

3. PURPOSE

The purpose of the OIF Ground Equipment Reset Plan is to provide guidance that synchronizes reset planning and execution. The plan provides a broad concept of operations central to successful logistics operations, and covers the tactical, operational and strategic levels of logistics, providing guidance to Marine Forces and the Supporting Establishment. Its primary focus is ground equipment redeployed from OIF.

4. SITUATION

OIF ground equipment that has been engaged in combat is in need of reset. The Marine Corps has rotated personnel while maintaining equipment sets in combat zones. While some equipment has been selectively rotated to CONUS for reset, the majority has not. Most of the equipment will have to be replaced or undergo maintenance actions before it can be made available to the operating forces (OPFORs), pre-positioned stocks, war reserve, and the Supporting Establishment. Significant and timely maintenance and procurement actions will be required.

Operations in OIF and the transition of Marine Forces to another campaign in the USCENTCOM AOR have generated ground equipment shortfalls throughout the Marine Corps. Reset of OIF ground equipment will be used to help fill equipment shortfalls in support of force reconstitution. Reset will be accomplished concurrently as we reshape the Marine Corps for the future and continue the fight.

5. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

5.1 OIF Retrograde and Redeployment Concept

The overall concept of operations is to reduce the operational forces' burden on managing ground equipment during redeployment operations. This enables operating forces to focus on combat and over watch operations, and force drawdown.

MARCENT's concept is synchronized with Marine Corps reset and reconstitution returning OIF ground equipment to zero-hour/zero-mile condition. Marine Corps Logistics Command Forward (MCLC FWD) will manage the execution of retrograde and redeploying equipment for MARCENT.

Equipment and units redeploying with no planned backfill will return to home station only with the equipment they originally deployed to OIF. This equipment will consist primarily of small arms and personal equipment. MCLC FWD will segregate equipment into two categories: (1) equipment that can be re-employed in the USCENTCOM AOR or could be re-employed following limited maintenance, and (2) equipment that requires transportation to CONUS for reset. The majority of equipment associated with a redeploying unit will be transferred to MCLC for return to CONUS. Exceptions to this concept must be validated by COMUSMARCENT and approved by the DC, PP&O.

Due to operational necessity, there will be instances where Multi-National Force West (MNF-W) will be required to repair and redistribute equipment from one campaign to another. However, the majority of redistribution of Class VII equipment will be managed by MCLC FWD. MNF-W will coordinate all in-theater redistribution with MCLC FWD in order to ensure asset visibility, accountability, and prioritization is maintained.

The majority of Class VII equipment shipped to CONUS will be receipted for, inspected, staged, and processed for onward movement by MCLC FWD. Based on the inspection results and reset requirements, equipment will be processed at locations most advantageous to facilitate the return of equipment to home station. Select equipment will be shipped directly to OPFORs as directed by MCLC in accordance with CMC equipment priorities, in order to enhance ground equipment readiness. All maintenance capabilities must be leveraged to ensure rapid reset as we reposture for future challenges.

All Theater Provided Equipment (TPE) temporarily loaned to MNF-W from the U.S. Army will be turned into Multi-National Corps-Iraq (MNC-I). TPE will be used to fill shortfalls in other parts of the USCENTCOM AOR. MNF-W will manage the redistribution or return of equipment to the appropriate Army organization. MARCENT, in accordance with (IAW) USCENTCOM instructions, will direct equipment disposition.

Marine Corps tactical equipment temporarily loaned to Coalition Partners or Iraqi Forces (e.g., Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement (ACSA) equipment) will be recovered by MNF-W. Upon recovery, MNF-W will transfer the equipment to MCLC FWD for redeployment to CONUS or redistribution within theater.

MNF-W units that sign for non-tactical equipment (e.g., commercial floodlights; non-tactical vehicles, all terrain vehicles, etc) from U.S. Army organizations in OIF are responsible for the turn-in of that equipment. Units will turn-in and clear property accounts prior to redeployment.

In coordination with MCSC, MCLC FWD will redistribute non-system items being redeployed or redistributed within theater as directed by COMUSMARCENT (e.g., counter improvised explosive device equipment; dazzlers, etc). Non-system items no longer required in theater will be retrograded to CONUS for subsequent repair, storage or disposal. Non-system items include, but are not limited to Special Equipment Issue items, Marine Corps Warfighting Laboratory items, or any other non-system item requiring accountability or proper disposal.

No commercial equipment procured by MNF-W will retrograde to CONUS. Commercial equipment will be redistributed within MARCENT to support the repositioning of forces, or redistributed IAW USCENTCOM guidance.

5.2 Reset Concept

Reset is continuous as long as Marines and Sailors are in combat regardless of the campaign. The size and scope of reset depends on the amount of equipment involved in combat. To sustain Marine Corps units in combat, the Marine Corps rotates select equipment in and out of combat. MCLC, in cooperation with MCSC, manages the PEI rotation program to sustain combat operations.

Major reset operations occur when there is a substantial reduction of Marine Forces in combat; an off-ramp of substantial forces from OIF will create a surge in logistics operations. When this surge occurs, equipment will be used to reconstitute Marine Forces after reset is complete.

The reset of ground equipment returning from combat generally falls into four categories. The four categories are: (1) procurement/replacement; (2) depot maintenance; (3) field maintenance and (4) no reset. Each category has a separate logistics action.

5.2.1 Procurement/Replacement Category

Upon return to CONUS, it is estimated that much of the equipment will be obsolete or beyond economical repair. Equipment identified as obsolete or uneconomical to repair will have procurement/replacement as its reset action. MCLC will identify to MCSC equipment deemed no longer economical to repair. MCSC will procure replacements for equipment which is beyond economic repair or obsolete during the retrograde or redeployment process.

The Deputy Commandant, Combat Development and Integration (DC, CD&I) will coordinate with MCSC to ensure the procurement of new equipment does not exceed Marine Corps Approved Acquisition Objectives (AAO) and is in concert with modernization efforts. In the event procurement will exceed established AAOs, DC, CD&I will determine if the AAO requires an adjustment.

MCSC and DC, CD&I are responsible for establishing a reset strategy for legacy equipment to fill equipment shortfalls until newly procured equipment becomes available. This equipment will be considered an interim capability to fill a gap or provide an operational capability until replacements are procured.

5.2.2 Depot Maintenance Category

The upper limit for cost of repair for depot maintenance is 65% of the latest acquisition cost; exceptions are evaluated on a case by case basis. Equipment retrograded or redeployed from theater will be inspected to determine if depot level repairs are required. If equipment requires depot level repairs, MCSC will create a Statement of Work (SOW) for depot maintenance. The use of DoD core depot maintenance capabilities will play a critical role in the reset of ground equipment. Equipment reset at DoD or contracted maintenance depot activities will accelerate increases to Marine Corps ground equipment readiness.

MCLC is responsible for depot planning, coordination, and execution to meet Marine Corps reset requirements. DC, I&L, in coordination with DC, PP&O, will provide strategic direction to MCLC and MCSC to support depot maintenance planning efforts. The goal of depot operations is to restore OIF equipment as quickly as possible.

OIF ground equipment repaired at designated depot-level repair activities will normally undergo 100% overhaul/rebuild. However, IROAN (Inspect and Repair Only as Necessary) and SOAR (Selective Overhaul and Repair) programs are viable options when determined to be a more effective and efficient means to return equipment to full mission capability. Overhaul or rebuild includes upgrading, testing and inspecting of end items, parts, components, assemblies, and subassemblies. It also includes software maintenance and the installation of parts or components for modifications.

In anticipation of depot surge requirements, MCSC will create new or update existing SOWs for redeploying equipment in coordination with MCLC. MCLC will develop a long term depot maintenance and resource requirement plan to support a surge in depot activity. These actions are necessary to ensure the Marine Corps is efficiently and effectively conducting depot operations to support Marine Corps OIF reset requirements.

5.2.3 Field Maintenance Category

OIF ground equipment will be evaluated at various locations throughout the logistics chain as it returns from theater. Equipment requiring field level maintenance, or equipment needed immediately, will be shipped to operating forces. MCLC will provide a field maintenance capability at or collocated with operational forces' home station to assist in resetting equipment. This includes coordinating maintenance actions for equipment utilizing Contractor Logistics Support (CLS) as part of the Total Life Cycle Management (TLCM) process. MCLC will also provide a maintenance capability, upon request via the chain of command, to augment OPFOR Remain Behind Equipment (RBE) maintenance capabilities when units are forward deployed. Transfer and supply procedures for equipment requiring field level repairs are provided in Appendix 10.1. Required maintenance actions are:

- Preventive Maintenance Checks and Services (PMCS)
- Required equipment Modification Instructions (MI).
- Required equipment Technical Instructions (TI).
- Required equipment Supply Instructions (SI).
- Updated equipment service records.
- Item Unique Identification Standards (IUID) will be inserted on equipment not already marked, as determined by MCSC.
- Equipment information will be validated in logistics systems to include National Stock Numbers, and Table of Authorized Materiel Control Number (TAMCN).
- SL-3 shortages will be identified and placed on order.

5.2.4 No Reset Category

During combat operations, the Marine Corps has accumulated equipment that is unique to OIF. These non-system items do not have a long term requirement within the Marine Corps. As a result, no maintenance actions will be taken unless there is an immediate requirement in another campaign or theater of operations. MCLC will coordinate with MCSC to determine the appropriate disposition instructions for this equipment. Equipment being disposed will follow standard DoD disposal procedures via the most expeditious and economical means available.

5.3 Reconstitution Concept

The Commandant of the Marine Corps establishes equipping priorities and force requirements for reconstitution through his Deputy Commandants. The Deputy Commandant, Installation and Logistics (DC I&L) is the lead DC for the management of OIF ground equipment reset. MCLC, in coordination with MCSC, manages the logistics chain to fulfill equipment requirements.

Over the past several years, the Marine Corps has accepted operational risks in our full spectrum capabilities to conduct combat and counter insurgency operations in the USCENTCOM AOR, and to perform other missions in support of the Overseas Contingency Operation. Calculated risk has been incurred in home station, Maritime Prepositioned Force (MPF), and Marine Corps Prepositioning Program-Norway (MCPN), and in-stores/war reserve material equipment levels to support a high operation tempo and growth in force structure. To reduce this gap in capability the Marine Corps must reconstitute its forces quickly, efficiently, and effectively. Reset of OIF ground equipment will be one source of equipment in support of force reconstitution.

The Marine Corps will centrally manage ground equipment inventories to expedite readiness, and provide a logistics chain capable of responding to emergent requirements. MCLC will centrally manage ground equipment inventories and will force-feed PEIs to OPFORs. Centralized management will ensure visibility of equipment being reset, and ensure equipment is distributed in accordance with CMC priorities. HQMC will continue to manage redistribution actions among the MARFORs.

5.4 Transportation and Distribution Concept

MCLC is the only command with a robust logistics capability both forward deployed in the USCENTCOM AOR and in CONUS. As such, it will play a critical role in the distribution of equipment and selected supplies to facilitate reset and reconstitution.

In the USCENTCOM AOR, MCLC FWD will support MARCENT in the distribution of equipment for sustainment and redeployment. MCLC FWD will coordinate movement with MARCENT utilizing the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES) process for embarkation and strategic mobility.

The majority of the redeploying equipment in OIF is not formally owned by units currently deployed. The equipment was originally deployed with a different unit or discharged from the Marine Corps Pre-positioned Stocks and remained in-theater. This equipment has become part of unit sets supporting unit rotations into OIF and OEF. As a result, unit owned equipment will not be redeploying with the units to their home station unless approved by DC, PP&O. Equipment will be used to fill shortfalls throughout the Marine Corps.

To ensure appropriate funds are utilized, it is imperative that redeploying equipment be associated with redeploying units. Redeploying equipment will be listed as such on redeployment transportation documentation and the Timed Phased Force Deployment Data Listing (TPFDDL). MCLC FWD, in coordination with the responsible organizations within the Marine Air Ground Task Force (MAGTF) assigned to MARCENT, will ensure appropriate funds are utilized.

Although equipment will be associated with units during redeployment, equipment will not return to redeploying units' home stations. Instead, equipment will be redeployed to locations most advantageous to facilitate reset efforts. This task will be accomplished by MCLC FWD in conjunction with the responsible organizations within the MAGTF and MARCENT.

Aviation ground support (AGS) equipment that is retrograded or redeployed from OIF will be managed by MCLC FWD in coordination with the forward deployed MAGTF. MCLC will coordinate with the Deputy Commandant, Aviation (DC, AVN), Aviation Expeditionary Enablers Branch (APX) to determine final destination of AGS-unique equipment.

To support reset, MCLC will ensure equipment is distributed to organizations in accordance with CMC equipping priorities. Both reset and newly procured equipment in CONUS will be shipped to MCLC for follow-on distribution. This process will enable the Marine Corps to optimize force reset and reconstitution, and enable the Marine Corps to quickly react to operational requirements.

DTR Regulation 4500.9-R (Defense Transportation Regulation) will guide equipment transportation and distribution procedures during the reset process to include marking, labeling and RFID tagging requirements.

OIF Ground Equipment Reset Plan

For the routing of sustainment cargo within the USCENTCOM theater, commanders will be guided by MARADMIN 136/08 (CMC Washington DC 222015Z Feb 08).

For general sustainment cargo requisitioning processes, MCO 4610.37 and MCBUL 4610 will be adhered to during shipment of Marine Corps cargo.

MCLC will coordinate with the DC, I&L (LP/LPD-4) to determine and maintain budget requirements for Second Destination Transportation (SDT) to support transportation efforts.

6. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Deputy Commandant, Installations and Logistics (DC, I&L)

- Lead DC for all ground equipment reset.
- Plan, coordinate, monitor, evaluate and adjust reset actions to support Marine Corps ground equipment reset.
- Provide total life cycle management governance of ground equipment being reset.
- Identify resource requirements to facilitate reset planning and execution.
- Integrate logistics plans, policies, and strategic mobility for ground equipment.
- Integrate installation capabilities in support of ground equipment reset actions.
- Monitor the progress of Marine Corps ground equipment reset.
- Establish specific Facilities Sustainment, Restoration, Modernization and environmental programs for ground equipment reset requirements.
- Identify budgetary resources to facilitate project planning and execution.
- Synchronize efforts between operational and strategic levels of logistics.
- Provide logistics intelligence regarding ground equipment reset to senior leadership.

Deputy Commandant, Plans, Policies, and Operations (DC, PP&O)

- Develop Marine Corps reconstitution priorities.
- Publish the strategic vision for near term (2009-2011) and mid term (2012-2015) reconstitution of the Marine Corps.
- Identify operational requirements to facilitate reset and reconstitution planning and execution.
- Identify and prioritize critical PEI shortfalls to MARFORCOM.
- Manage equipment priorities and monitor force readiness.
- Manage OIF/OEF force list and associated ground equipment levels.
- Manage pre-positioning programs.
- Identify and prioritize all critical supply and equipment shortfalls to MARFORCOM.

Deputy Commandant, Programs and Resources (DC, P&R)

- Manage resource programming and budgeting to support reset and reconstitution.

OIF Ground Equipment Reset Plan

- Develop resource and budgeting strategies to support reset and reconstitution.
- Ensure programming is in sync with reset and reconstitution priorities as published by DC, PP&O and DC, I&L.
- Review and provide assessment of the effectiveness and efficiency of USMC reset programs as they relate to resourcing.
- Garner and interact with OSD for additional reset and reconstitution funding.

Deputy Commandant, Marine Corps Combat Development Command (DC, MCCDC), Combat Development and Integration (DC, CD&I)

- Develop ground equipment requirements and concepts related to reset and reconstitution.
- Identify equipment purchased through the Urgent Needs Statement/Urgent Universal Needs Statement (UNS/UUNS) process in support of USCENTCOM operations that will become systems of record.
- Load Depot Maintenance Float Allowance (DMFA) requirements into TFSMS and establish programmatic resources in coordination with MCSC.
- Identify equipment sustainment requirements for UNS/UUNS in support of USCENTCOM operations.
- Identify, consolidate, and publish obsolete equipment requiring reset to provide the Marine Corps with interim capabilities until procurement actions can be accomplished.
- Identify obsolete equipment not requiring reset, in order to provide for appropriate disposition.

Deputy Commandant, Aviation (DC, AVN)

- Determine the final destination of OIF AGS-unique equipment being retrograded, redeployed, or redistributed.
- Coordinate the distribution of OIF AGS-unique equipment with MCLC.

Director, Command, Control, Communications, and Computers (Dir, C4)

- In coordination with DC, PP&O, identify OIF C4 assets required for direct shipment from the USCENTCOM AOR to the OPFORs.
- Provide information on non-system OIF C4 equipment to MCLC and MCSC in order to ensure accurate visibility.
- Ensure all policies with regard to OIF cryptographic equipment are followed.

Director, Intelligence

- Identify, in coordination with DC, PP&O, intelligence equipment assets required for direct shipment from the CENTCOM AOR to OPFORs.
- Provide information on non-system intelligence equipment to MCLC and MCSC in order to ensure accurate visibility.
- Ensure the safeguarding of OIF intelligence equipment.

Marine Corps Logistics Command (MCLC)

- Main effort for the execution of the reset of Marine Corps ground equipment returning from combat.
- Perform depot level maintenance.
- Manage the issue of reset ground equipment in accordance with CMC equipping priorities established by DC, P&PO.
- Provide assistance to the MARFORs in the performance of field level maintenance for equipment returned directly to home stations.
- Execute the retrograde, redeployment and repair of OIF ground equipment being reset.
- Perform inventory management functions for Marine Corps ground equipment in support of reset and reconstitution.
- Expedite OIF ground equipment determined to be high priority for reset.
- Publish and maintain a depot maintenance plan incorporating capacity from defense depots, commercial outsourcing, etc.
- Manage the receipt, reset, and distribution of Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement (ACSA) authority equipment.
- Distribute equipment to commercial depot facilities.
- Establish supply requisitions for SAC III shortfalls for MARFORs.
- Provide and maintain ITV during the distribution of PEIs reconstituting Marine Forces throughout the logistics chain.
- Develop and implement an equipment rotation program to support sustained MARCENT operations.
- Support the equipment build for OEF.
- Identify programmatic resources required for reset and reconstitution, in coordination with DC, P&R; DC I&L; and MCSC.

OIF Ground Equipment Reset Plan

- Manage the MEU Augmentation Program (MAP) and Forward in Stores (FIS) in the USCENTCOM AOR.
- Ensure Consolidated Issue Facilities (CIFs) capture accurate cost data and reorder Individual Combat Equipment (ICE) to replace combat damaged equipment.
- Execute IUID marking of all ground equipment entered into the MCLC maintenance cycles.
- Execute IUID marking of ground equipment IAW service plans.
- Identify resource requirements to facilitate reset planning and execution, in coordination with DC, P&R; DC, DC&I; and MCSC.
- Forecast projected maintenance workloads (depot) and provide forecast to MARFORs, HQMC, and the Supporting Establishment.
- Manage and execute reconstitution of USMC prepositioning programs.
- Maintain liaison with Marine Corps Installations (MCI) East & West, Blount Island Command (BIC), MCLC concerning projected equipment loads en route for depot level repair.
- Execute RFID tagging of ground equipment.
- Facilitate the retrograde of ground equipment to maintenance facilities within and outside of theater.
- Arrange all Common User Land Transportation (CULT) in-theater to move equipment transferred to their custody to applicable Aerial Ports of Debarkation (APODs) and Surface Ports of Debarkation (SPODs).
- Utilize the Joint Planning and Execution System (JOPES) when redeploying associated unit equipment.
- Report and track strategic movement of equipment within and outside of theater.
- Utilize the Time Phased Force and Deployment Data (TPFDD) process when redeploying equipment.
- Assume custody of all equipment, to include Aviation Ground Support Equipment (AGSE) being retrograded to CONUS.

Marine Corps Systems Command (MCSC)

- Identify MCSC resource requirements to facilitate reset planning and execution.
- Coordinate Life Cycle Management plans for ground equipment returning from combat operations IAW DC, I&L policy.

OIF Ground Equipment Reset Plan

- Provide support to MCLC in order to provide In-Transit Visibility (ITV) of ground combat equipment being reset and distributed for reconstitution.
- Identify equipment with CLS strategies and their locations to reset equipment returning from combat.
- Determine and identify equipment reset strategies for each Table of Authorized Material Control Number (TAMCN) in OIF/OEF.
- Execute procurement actions on ground equipment that has been determined uneconomical to repair.
- Identify equipment and secondary reparables requiring IUID marking during reset and reconstitution.
- Update equipment delivery schedules resulting from new procurements, and provide to MCLC.
- Manage ground equipment plans in support of legal transfers via the International Programs Office.

Marine Forces (MARFORs)

- Implement reset and reconstitution at operational and tactical levels in accordance with CMC priorities.
- Conduct maintenance actions on equipment returning from combat operations using appropriate reset funding.
- Ensure accountability of all PEIs received. Items must be picked up on property records (CMR/MAL) and properly reported in readiness reports (LM2).
- Perform field level maintenance of ground equipment.
- Coordinate with MCLC for reset supply and maintenance support.
- Coordinate ground equipment maintenance reset funding requirements with DC, P&R.
- Provide adequate reset funding to MCLC for Individual Clothing and Equipment (ICE) stock replenishment for equipment returning from theater.
- Execute RFID tagging of ground equipment moving OCONUS.

Marine Special Operations Command (MARSOC)

- Perform field level maintenance of ground equipment.
- Coordinate with MCLC for reset supply and maintenance support.
- Coordinate ground equipment reset funding requirements with DC, P&R and SOCOM.

OIF Ground Equipment Reset Plan

- Conduct maintenance actions on equipment returning from OIF.
- Ensure accurate accountability of all supply and equipment issued to OPFORs.
- Provide adequate reset funding to MCLC for ICE stock replenishment for equipment returning from OIF.

MARCENT

- Ensure required capabilities remain in theater for mission accomplishment.
- Manage Marine Corps strategic movements within and outside of the USCENTCOM AOR.
- Inform HQMC of redeploying units and equipment being turned into MCLC FWD; monitor theater movement of equipment.
- Maintain operational control of the retrograde and redeployment process in USCENTCOM.
- Validate force requirements and equipment density lists to support Marine Corps operations in the USCENTCOM AOR.
- Coordinate Marine Corps transportation requirements with USCENTCOM and the United States Army Central Command (USARCENTCOM), Executive Agent for Transportation in USCENTCOM.

MARCENT Coordination Elements (MCE) in Kuwait

- Assist and facilitate command and control of retrograde and redeployment of Marine Corps forces in Kuwait and Afghanistan.
- Perform liaison with other services and agencies in Kuwait and Afghanistan.
- Manage redistribution of ground equipment assets, to include MAP and FIS, in support of OIF to OEF transition.

Marine Corps Installations (MCI East and West)

- Identify ground equipment facility requirements to support reset.
- Ensure adequate warehousing, surge maintenance capabilities, environmental concerns, and adequate contracting support are in place to support reset.
- Identify facilities installation requirements related to reset.

7. TRANSFER OF EQUIPMENT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAQ

The Marine Corps is currently supporting engagements in several campaigns in the Overseas Contingency Operation. Due to operational requirements, expended war reserves, combat losses of equipment, end strength increases, and new equipment requirements, it is anticipated that most equipment returning from combat will need to be reset. However, in the event a requirement exists to sell or otherwise transfer MCSC procured equipment to the Government of Iraq (GOI) the following process must be adhered to.

For Marine Corps equipment, MNF-W and MARCENT will determine what equipment is not required to support operations in the USCENTCOM AOR. The list of equipment will be forwarded to DC, CD&I; DC, PP&O and DC, I&L for further review. During the review, a determination will be made if the equipment is no longer required by the Marine Corps. Some considerations include:

- War reserves.
- End item shortfalls at home.
- Reset.
- Redeployment.
- Current requirements.
- Grow-the-force initiatives.
- Training.
- Contingency operations.

Once determined that a Marine Corps requirement does not exist, a list will be compiled and a disposition determination will be made. If equipment is determined to not be transferable, established disposition processes will be followed.

Responsibility for security assistance within Iraq resides with Multi-National Security Transition Command-Iraq (MNSTC-I). The mission of MNSTC-I is to assist the Iraqi Government in the development, organization, training, and equipping of their security forces. All host nation requests to purchase defense articles and services from the U.S. Government are coordinated via MNSTC-I. Once a request is received by MNSTC-I, the request is submitted to the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA). DSCA will forward requests for Marine Corps equipment to the Navy International Programs Office (Navy IPO), and then route the request to MCSC for action.

Should the Government of Iraq be interested in obtaining used equipment in theater, the following authorizations apply:

- Foreign Military Sales (FMS): The Arms Export Control Act authorizes the sale of defense articles from existing inventory to any eligible nation or international organization under FMS. Under FMS, defense services may also be sold, provided that personnel performing defense services do not also perform combat duties. Iraq is an eligible nation under FMS. See, 22 U.S.C. § 2761.

- Excess Defense Articles (EDA): The Foreign Assistance Act authorizes the transfer of excess defense articles to eligible countries through no-cost transfer or through sale, loan, or lease to the receiving country. Only the lead acquisition Service, Primary Inventory Control Activity can declare an item excess to the needs of the U.S. Armed Forces. See, 22 U.S.C. § 2151, et seq.
- Currently there are no additional legislative initiatives to authorize transfers of equipment to Iraq. The only two methods of transfer available to the Marine Corps are FMS and EDA. Both programs require interagency coordination and compliance with Congressional reporting requirements.

The laws, policies, regulations, and other factors listed below must be considered in any decision to utilize FMS or EDA since they can prevent the sale or transfer of equipment to a foreign government. This list is not all inclusive, but represents some of the more significant obstacles for review prior to transfer of equipment.

- National Security Policy.
- National Disclosure Policy NDP-1.
- Law and policy related to third-party transfers.
- Law and policy related to technology transfer.
- Primary Inventory Control Activity (PICA) and Secondary Inventory Control Activity (SICA) disposition agreements.
- Redeployment Requirements/Operational Readiness.

The sale or transfer of equipment process requires an official Letter of Request (LOR) from the host nation. A determination is eventually made on the eligibility for sale or transfer of a particular piece of equipment.

8. EQUIPMENT VISIBILITY

The Joint In-Transit Visibility (ITV) network capability will be used to track equipment transitioning from OIF/OEF to CONUS activities for reset. Tracking will provide uninterrupted ITV from point of equipment handover to MCLC FWD through the completion of maintenance actions, and ultimately to equipment delivery to the gaining OPFORs, to include all key staging points in between.

8.1.1 Equipment Tagging

The goal of equipment tagging is to provide an intermediate solution for real time traceability of equipment throughout the reset process. Reset equipment traceability is critical to operational level distribution management, easing the burden of linking strategic resources with tactical requirements. Tracking equipment is integral to the success of reset efforts in support of HQMC, I&L, OPFORs, and MCLC reset planning, execution actions and cost modeling. It is critical that these actions be applied for designated reset equipment transitioning from OIF and OEF, destined for follow-on combat operations, or for designated depot and field repair locations. Solutions for long term tagging of equipment will be identified and implemented by the MARFORs in accordance with CMC priorities.

8.1.2 Item Unique Identification

Item Unique Identification (IUID) markings will be applied to equipment being reset. The IUID will be applied to three categories of reset: new procurement, depot, and field maintenance. There is no IUID requirement for equipment not requiring reset. MCSC will identify IUID requirements for each PEI undergoing reset. Program Managers will create SOWs to include modernization and IUID marking.

8.1.3 Radio Frequency Identification Tags

Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) tags for freight containers and palletized shipments being shipped OCONUS, as well as all major organizational equipment, must be applied at the point of origin. Content level detail (similar to JOPES level VI) must be written on the tag. The RFID ITV server is used to track active RFID shipments worldwide. Refer to MCO 4000.51B for additional policy and guidance on the appropriate use of active RFID tags

9. RESET MODELING AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT)

9.1 Reset Cost Model

The Reset Cost Model (RCM) was developed by DC, I&L, MCSC, MCLC, DC, P&R, and DC, CD&I to create forward looking reset cost estimates for Marine Corps supplemental budget requests. The RCM can be used to provide planners with future cost data for budgeting, historical information regarding inventory levels, and logistics information for planning. It is focused on Marine Corps ground equipment currently employed in the USCENTCOM AOR.

The RCM is designed to be user friendly, and utilizes mathematical formulas to estimate the cost of ground equipment reset. Formulas are based on reset strategies obtained from MCSC Program Managers (PMs). Reset strategies are made for each TAMCN and cost estimates on four possible reset actions are provided – depot, new procurement, field level maintenance, or no reset. RCM data is updated on a quarterly basis with input provided from the MCLC Master Data Repository (MDR). Reset strategies are updated from MCSC bi-annually.

The RCM uses equipment reset strategies and procurement cost to determine total reset cost. Using the assumptions outlined below, the model is capable of calculating reset costs for each TAMCN within the model. After calculating the reset cost for each TAMCN, the model sums the individual TAMCN cost in order to determine a total reset cost. The RCM information is available in the Total Life Cycle Management – Common Operating Picture (TLCM-COP) under the reset button.

9.1.1 RCM Assumptions

The following assumptions apply to the design of the RCM.

- A majority of the OIF MAGTF equipment will retrograde from OIF and be subject to actions associated with reset.
- Equipment data, status, and requirements will be updated and time-stamped quarterly.
- The current level of baseline funding for depot level maintenance will not change.
- Equipment repair costs will be based on current sources of repair (i.e., Maintenance Centers Albany & Barstow).
- For planning purposes, depot maintenance costs will be 65% of procurement costs.
- For planning purposes, field maintenance costs will be 20% of procurement costs.
- Equipment quantities obtained from SASSY are accurate.
- The Like Item Procurement, Similar Item Procurement, New Item Procurement, and Local Item Procurement fields in the SYSCOM Reset the Force (RTF) spreadsheet are equal to the Procure field in the RCM.
- Service Life Extension Program (SLEP) and Depot Level Maintenance fields in the RTF spreadsheet equal the depot fields in the RCM.

9.2 Retrograde and Reset Process Simulation Tool

The Retrograde and Reset Process Simulation Tool is used to estimate when reset actions will be complete, what reset costs will be over time, and how reset actions will affect readiness. The simulation reflects all known key nodes for retrograde (i.e., ports, staging/triage locations, depot-like maintenance capabilities, suppliers/vendors). It evaluates the OIF ground equipment retrograde and reset process, identifies nodal and arc capabilities and characteristics, and develops a network process simulation in order to support the planning and execution of retrograde and reset operations. It is a planning assumption that all Class VII (Type I) will be subject to retrograde and reset.

The graphically depicted flow process maps and automated simulations will assist in quickly identifying choke points, transportation support opportunities, and alternative maintenance locations that will aid in stripping waste from the movement, processing, and redelivery value stream.

- Identify equipment subject to the retrograde and reset process.
- Identify nodes and arcs in the retrograde and reset process.
- Identify elements that comprise node/arc capabilities.
- Create process simulation structure.
- Incorporate data (nodes, arcs, equipment).
- Identify and incorporate necessary simulation output reports.
- Identify simulation run requirements.
- Run simulation.
- Analyze output reports.
- Communicate results.

9.2.1 Intent

- Enterprise level simulation of the retrograde and reset process.
- Representative of current processes and capabilities.
- Tailorable to future growth/change within the process.
- Produce information for planning and estimates in support of retrograde and reset operations.
- Potential for application towards reconstitution and incorporation of cost information (equipment reset, transportation), RF-ITV data feeds, etc.

9.2.2 Business Rules

- Retrograde and reset definitions apply.
- OIF Class VII (Type I – A through E TAMCNs).
- Changes in OIF/OEF equipment will be incorporated on a quarterly basis.
- Simulation software is ExtendSim 7.
- Data external to the simulation will reside in excel spreadsheets.
- All equipment passes through BIC/MCSF-BI for central control and throughput per MCLC direction.

9.2.3 Nodes

- OIF unit location.
- MCLC Forward Iraq (Al Taqaddum, Iraq).
- APOE (Al Taqaddum, Iraq).
- MCLC Forward Kuwait (Kuwait Naval Base, Kuwait).
- SPOE (Ash Shuaybah, Kuwait).
- SPOE (Aqaba, Jordan).
- APOD (CONUS, east coast).
- SPOD (CONUS, east coast).
- Blount Island Command, Jacksonville, Florida.
- Maintenance Center Albany, Georgia.
- Maintenance Center Barstow, California.
- Other depot sites (US Army, OEM, etc).
- I MEF, California.
- II MEF, North Carolina.
- III MEF, Okinawa.
- MARFORRES.

9.2.4 Arcs

- Air (Iraq to CONUS east coast).
- Ground (Iraq, Kuwait, Jordan, CONUS).
- Sea (Kuwait or Jordan to CONUS east coast, CONUS east coast to Okinawa).

9.2.5 Data and Data Sources

- Equipment list and characteristics (Master Data Repository).
- Equipment mode of transportation preferences (MCLC OIF Retrograde Concept of Operations).
- Al Taqaddum APOE throughput capacity (MCLC Forward Iraq, MARCENT TPFDD guidance).
- Iraq to Kuwait retrograde data (MCLC FWD).
- Iraq to Jordan retrograde data (MCLC FWD).
- Kuwait Naval Base and Ash Shuaybah SPOE throughput data (MCLC FWD).
- Iraq to CONUS east coast airlift transit times (MCLC FWD, MARCENT TPFDD guidance, TRANSCOM SMS).
- Kuwait or Jordan to CONUS east coast sealift transit times (MCLC FWD, MARCENT TPFDD guidance).
- Equipment reset strategies (MCSC equipment Program Managers).
- Depot-level throughput and equipment repair cycle times (MCLC).
- CONUS ground transit times (TRANSCOM SMS).

9.3 TAMCN Analysis Smart Book

DC, I&L (LPR) has developed a TAMCN Analysis Smart Book. The book captures relevant information on Marine Corps inventories of equipment based on TAMCNs in

MARCENT. Information is displayed in a quad chart and is resident under the reset button in TLCM-COP. This information has been collected to provide information on Marine Corps equipment on hand in MARCENT.

9.4 MERIT

The Marine Corps Equipment Readiness Information Tool (MERIT) is used to identify the amount of equipment currently assigned to a Marine Corps unit as reported by the unit in legacy systems.

9.5 TFSMS

The Total Force Structure Management System (TFSMS) is used to reflect the allowances approved by MCCDC, CD&I.

9.6 SharePoint

Sharepoint can be used to share reset documentation between units and activities. LPR has placed a number of reset related documents and briefs on the DC, I&L, LP sharepoint site. For sharepoint access, go to: <https://ehqmc.usmc.mil/org/IL/LP/default.aspx>.

10. APPENDICES

10.1 Transfer and Supply Procedures for Equipment Requiring Field Level Repair

Equipment that can be repaired at the field level will be shipped to the appropriate MARFOR to undergo maintenance actions. If equipment is damaged beyond field level repair, the equipment will be evacuated to the appropriate service or commercial depot activity. If equipment is in condition code A or B, it can be re-employed in the USCENTCOM AOR, or be transferred to fill MEF Table of Equipment (T/E) deficiencies.

Some equipment will be sent to the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO). Equipment that is excess will be reported to MCLC item managers via the WIR On-Line Process Handler (WOLPH). Transfer of small arms will be reported to CRANE, Indiana. Mechanized Allowance List (MAL) adjustments of DAC transactions to change the purpose code (unserviceable code received from Letter of Unserviceable Property) must be completed. Special Interest Codes (SIC) must be established to ensure repair, refurbish and transportation costs are captured. Active RFID tags must be affixed to all PEIs and secondary reparables in order to capture ITV. The Priority Equipment List (PEL) will be used to determine unit reset equipment destination.

10.2 Definitions Related to Reset and Reconstitution

DEPOT MAINTENANCE FLOAT ALLOWANCE (DMFA)	A pool of assets used to exchange serviceable for unserviceable equipment. The use of Marine Corps ground equipment in OIF/OEF has resulted in a situation where the rotatable pool of equipment used to sustain depot rework inductions is no longer available and must be restored to continue timely equipment restoration efforts.
ENTERPRISE LEVEL MAINTENANCE PLANNING PROGRAM (ELMP)	ELMP is a pilot program initiated by MCLC to collect data on selected weapons systems and develops a life cycle roadmap for maintenance planning and depot strategy.
HOME STATION SHORTFALLS	Equipment that was removed from a unit in order to support operations in the USCENTCOM AOR and therefore results in a shortfall. The equipment is essential for the facility/activity to achieve its training objectives and mission readiness prior to deploying to the USCENTCOM AOR. A home station is the garrison location, usually in CONUS, for a unit that is not deployed for training or operational mission requirements. Source: GAO Report 07-814, September 2004
MCLC FWD/BIC	Marine Corps Logistics Command Forward/Blount Island Command.

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MODERNIZATION	<p>Replacing legacy equipment with new, updated, and different capabilities (e.g., Advanced Combat Optical Gunsights where no rifle optics existed before).</p> <p>Source: GAO Report 07-814, September 2004</p>
RECONSTITUTION	<p>Actions beyond reset, taken during or after operational employment, to restore and/or upgrade combat capability to full-spectrum operational readiness. Reconstitution includes personnel, equipment, and training. Force reconstitution spans activities from normal sustainment (rearm, refuel, recover (dwell), repair, and replace), through reorganization and regeneration of units to redeployment.</p> <p>Source: Joint Staff Memorandum, DJSJ 0927-07 dated 22 October 2007. JP 1-02 DoD Dictionary "recovery and reconstitute."</p>
REDEPLOYMENT	<p>The transfer of forces and material to support another joint force commander's operational requirements, or to return personnel, equipment, and materiel to the home and/or demobilization stations for reintegration and/or out-processing.</p> <p>Source: Joint Publication, 3-35</p>
REDISTRIBUTION	<p>The utilization of logistics resources after Transfer of Authority necessary for the fulfillment of the commander's combat missions. The logistic resources are designated in peacetime and will become assigned to the commander in crisis and conflict.</p> <p>Source: Joint Publication, 4-08</p>
RESET	<p>Actions taken to restore units to a desired level of combat capability commensurate with the units' future mission. It encompasses maintenance and supply activity that restore and enhance combat capability to unit and pre-positioned equipment that was destroyed, damaged, stressed, or worn out beyond economic repair due to combat operations by repairing, rebuilding, or procuring replacement equipment. These maintenance and supply activities involve Depot (Sustainment and Field Level (e.g. Organizational and Intermediate) repairs/overhauls centrally managed to specified standards. Included are Procurement, RDT&E, and Operations and Maintenance funded major repairs/overhauls and recapitalization (Rebuild or Upgrade) that enhances existing equipment through the insertion of new technology or restores selected equipment to zero-miles/zero-hours conditions. Reset is a maintenance and logistics strategy that</p>

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	<p>involves repair and reconditioning of equipment operated in OEF/OIF and replacement for losses in theater.</p> <p>In addition, reset is the maintenance, overhaul, and repair of equipment redeployed from theater, remaining in theater, or anticipated for use in theater. Reset includes repair at the field and depot level and recapitalization of equipment to restore units to a desired level of combat capability commensurate with the units' future mission. Reset also includes replacement of equipment that is destroyed or damaged beyond economic repair.</p> <p>Source: Joint Pub 4-0, Joint Logistics (18 July 2008). (Deputy Under Secretary of Defense, AT&L Memorandum dated 26 January 2007 and abbreviated in Joint Staff Memo, DJSM 0927-07 dated 22 October 2007).</p>
REVITALIZE	<p>Actions taken beyond reconstitution for full personnel recovery and increased capability. This includes future modernization, restationing, and family support to meet the broad spectrum of potential operations.</p> <p>Source: Joint Staff Memorandum, DJSM 0927-07 dated 22 October 2007. JP 1-02 DoD Dictionary "recovery and reconstitute".</p>
URGENT UNIVERSAL NEEDS STATEMENT (UUNS)	<p>Equipment determined critical for mission contingency accomplishment that is not already included in a deploying unit's table of allowance or available in the existing inventory for which an urgent need exists such that expedited fielding is required (e.g., explosive ordnance disposal robots and X-Ray Backscatter machines for checkpoints). All UUNS requests are validated/approved by the MROC.</p> <p>Source: GAO Report 07-814, September 2004</p>

10.3 Acronyms

AAC	Activity Address Code
AAO	Approved Acquisition Objective
ACSA	Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement
AMC	Army Material Command
APOD	Aerial Port of Debarkation
CDI	Combat Development and Integration (MCCDC)
CLS	Contractor Logistics Support
COLD	Conference of Logistics Directors
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DLMP	Depot Level Maintenance Program
DMFA	Depot Maintenance Float Allowance
DMISA	Depot Maintenance Interservice Support Agreement
DPO	Distribution Process Owner
DRMO	Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office
EDL	Equipment Density List
EFDS	Expeditionary Force Development System Change: Enterprise Lifecycle Maintenance Planning
ELMP	Enterprise Lifecycle Maintenance Planning
ERAA	Equipment Requirements and Allowance Account
ERDT	Equipment Receiving and Distribution Teams
FIS	Forward in Stores
FMS	Foreign Military Sales
FMSS	Field Maintenance Subsystem
FSR	Field Service Representative
ICE	Individual Clothing and Equipment

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IROAN	Inspect And Repair Only as Necessary
IUID	Item Unique Identification
JLB	Joint Logistics Board (reports to MPESC)
JUONS	Joint Urgent Operational Needs Statement
LCC	Logistics Capability Center
LUP	Letter of Unserviceable Property
MAL	Mechanized Allowance List
MAP	MEU Augmentation Package
MARES	Marine Corps Automated Readiness Evaluation System
MCE	MARCENT Coordination Element
MDR	Master Data Repository
MERIT	Marine Corps Equipment Readiness Information Tool
MMC	MPF Maintenance Cycle
MESC	Maintenance Executive Steering Committee
MPF	Maritime Prepositioning Force
MPS	Maritime Prepositioning Ships
MROAG	Materiel Readiness Operational Advisory Group
MWS	Master Workload Schedule
OEF	Operation Enduring Freedom (Afghanistan)
OIF	Operation Iraqi Freedom (Iraq)
PDM	Program Decision Memorandum
PEI	Principal End Item
PEL	Prioritized Equipment List
POM	Program Objective Memorandum
POR	Program of Record
QRB	Quarterly Readiness Board

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QRRC	Quarterly Readiness Report to Congress
RBE	Remain Behind Equipment
RCM	Reset Cost Model
RFID	Radio Frequency Identification
RTF	Reset the Force
RWG	Reset Working Group
SCS	Stock Control System
SDDC	Surface Deployment and Distribution Command
SEI	Special Equipment Items
SGEWG	Strategic Ground Equipment Working Group
SIC	Special Interest Code
SLEP	Service Life Extension Program
SMC	Supply Management Center
SOAR	Selective Overhaul and Repair
SORTS	Status of Resources and Training System
SPOD	Sea Port of Debarkation
SPOT	Synchronized Pre-Deployment and Operational Tracker System (used to account for Contractor support in the USCENTCOM AOR)
TAMCN	Table of Authorized Materiel Control Number
TLCM – COP	Total Life Cycle Management – Common Operating Picture
TP4	Transportation Priority 4 – Air Movement. USAMC program to retrograde PEIs to CONUS depots via opportune airlift
TSE	Theater Specific Equipment
TFSMS	Total Force Structure Management System
TPE	Theater Provided Equipment
UIC	Unit Identification Code

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ULSS	User's Logistics Support Summary
USARCENTCOM	United States Army Central Command
UUNS	Urgent Universal Needs Statement
WOPRR	Warrior Open Purchase Request Router
WRMR	War Reserve Material Requirement

10.4 References

CMC (LP/PO) Message, 091843Z Mar 05	HQMC Policy for Retrograde of Excess In-Theater Equipment
CMC (LP/OP) Message, 031300Z Nov 06	HQMC Policy for Retrograde of Excess In-Theater Equipment
CMC (PPO/IL) Message, 290003 Jun 06	CMC Planning Guidance for Retrograde Operations in USCENTCOM AOR
CMC White Letter 03-08	Equipment Accountability
Deputy SecDef Memo for Commander, U.S. Central Command Jan 19, 2007	Approval and Delegation of Authority to Transfer Personnel Protection Equipment and Other Personnel Survivability Significant Military Equipment (SME) to Coalition Nations Operating in Iraq and Afghanistan Using Acquisition and Cross-Serving Agreement (ACSA) Authority
MARADMIN 045/06	Urgent Universal Need Statement (UUNS) Process
MARADMIN 084/07	Command Adjustment Policy Clarification
MARADMIN 013/09	Status of Resources and Training (SORTS) Policy Guidance
MCDP 4-11	Tactical Level Logistics
MCDP 4-12	Operational Level Logistics
MCO P3000.11D	Marine Corps Automated Readiness Evaluation System (MARES)
MCO P3000.13D	Marine Corps Status Of Resources and Training System (SORTS) Standard Operating Procedures, April 17 2002
MCO 4000.51B	Automatic Identification Technology (AIT) Policy, Aug 26, 2007
MCO 4470.1	Marine Corps Air Ground Task Force (MAGTF) Deployment and Distribution Policy
MCRP 4-11.3G	Unit Embarkation Handbook
MCSC Policy	MCSC Command Policy Letter 6-04. MCSC Policy Letter on the

Letter, 6-04	Material Fielding Process for New Equipment.
MCWP 4	Logistics
GAO 07-814, September 2004	Army and Marine Corps Cannot Be Assured That Equipment Reset Strategies Will Sustain Equipment Availability While Meeting Ongoing Operational Requirements.

10.5 Major CONUS Depot Facilities

Marine Corps

Maintenance Center Albany, GA

Maintenance Center Barstow, CA

Army

Tobyhanna, PA: Specializing in repair of Communications-Electronics

Letterkenny, PA: Specializing in repair of Tactical Missiles and Artillery

Anniston, AL: Specializing in repair of Weapons and Combat Vehicles

Red River, TX: Specializing in repair of Wheeled and Tracked Vehicles

ARNG

Limestone, ME: Specializing in repair of HMMWV's & Engineer Equipment

Fort Riley, KS: Specializing in repair of Wreckers & Trailers

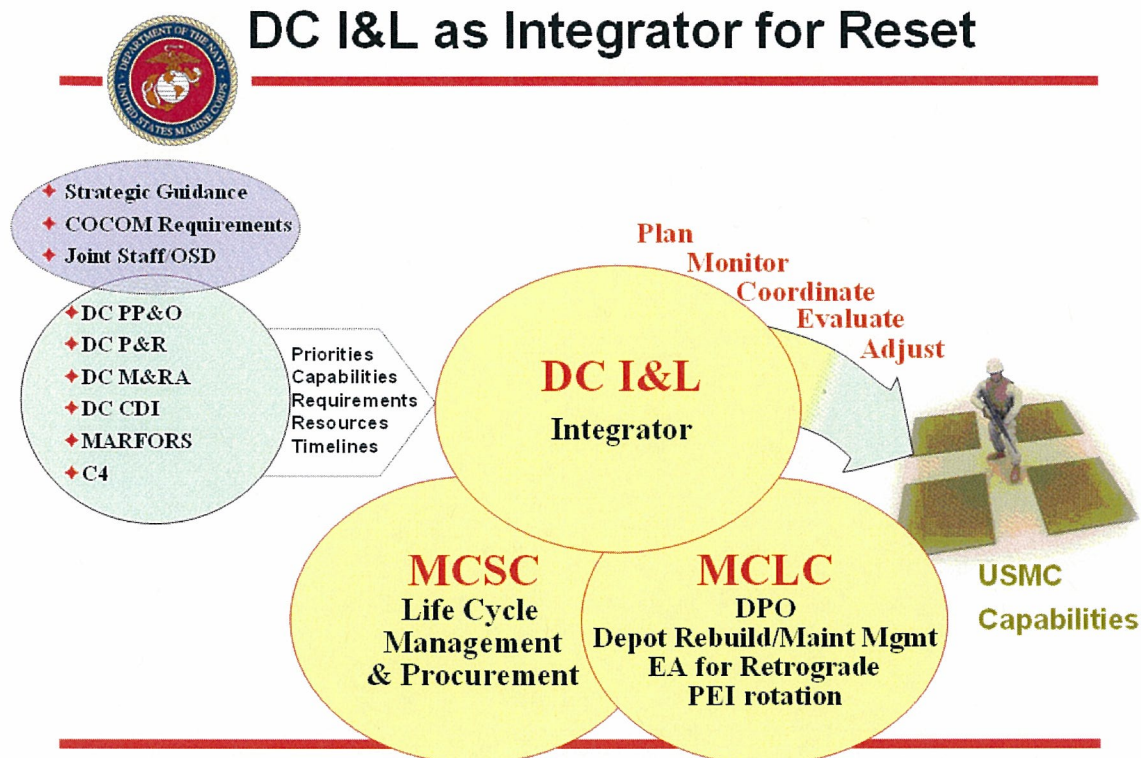
Saginaw, TX: Specializing in repair of Tractors, HEMTT's, & Fuel Tankers

Camp Shelby, MS: Specializing in repair of Dump Trucks, Tractors, & Wreckers

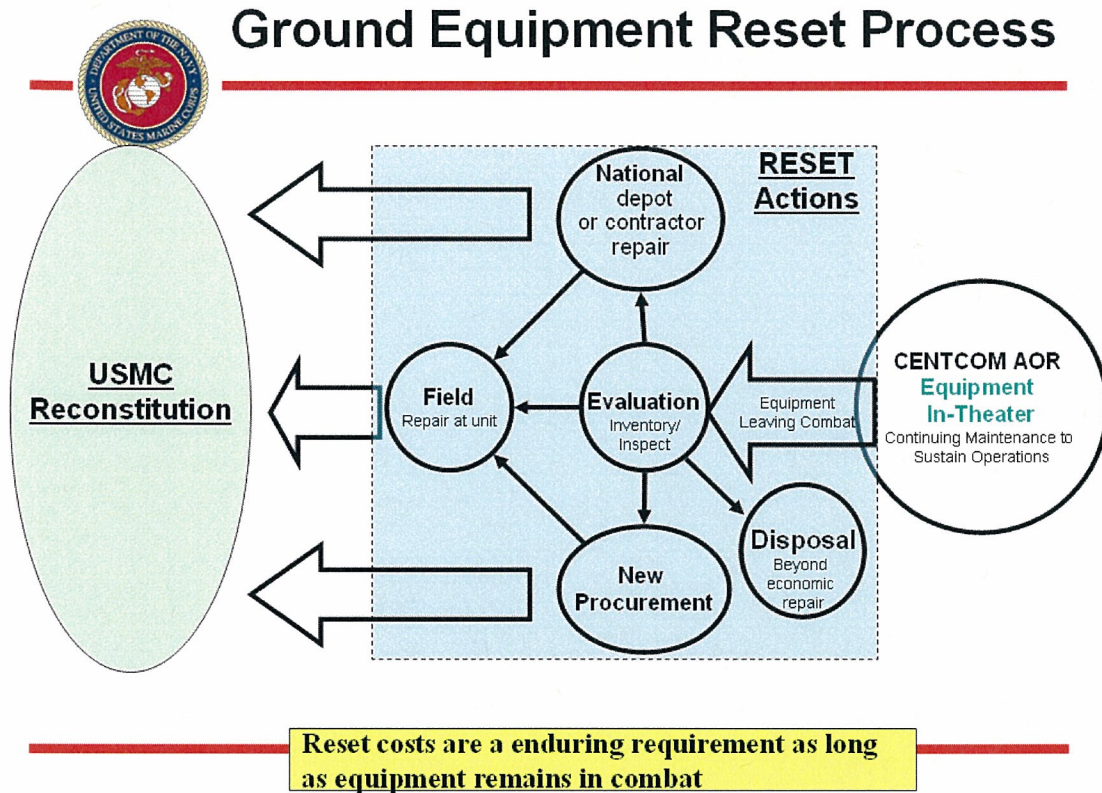
Clackamas, OR: Specializing in repair of Night Sights, Generators, & Chemical Equipment

11. DIAGRAMS AND CHARTS

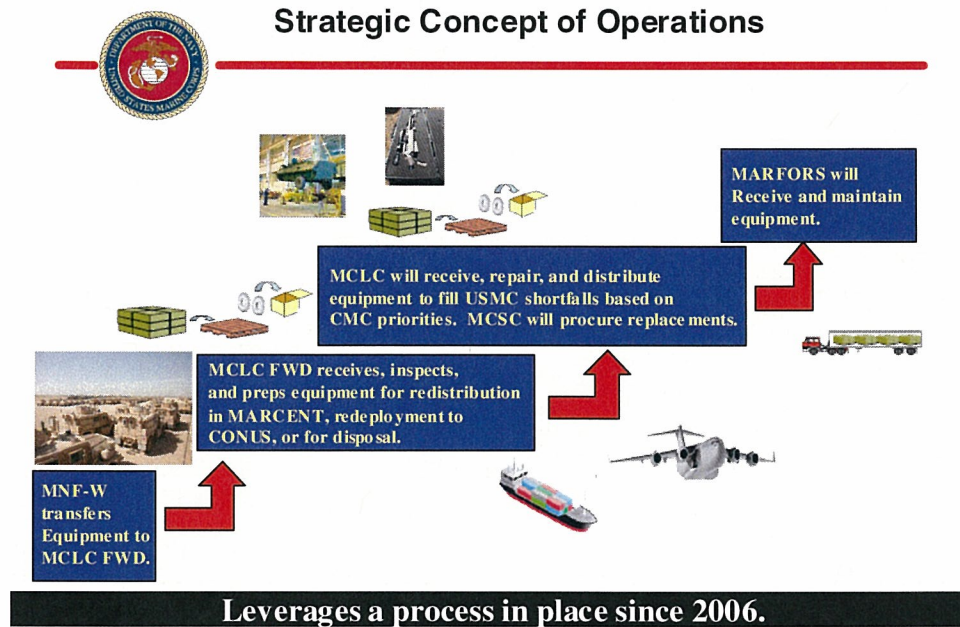
11.1 DC, I&L as Reset Integrator



11.2 Ground Equipment Reset Process



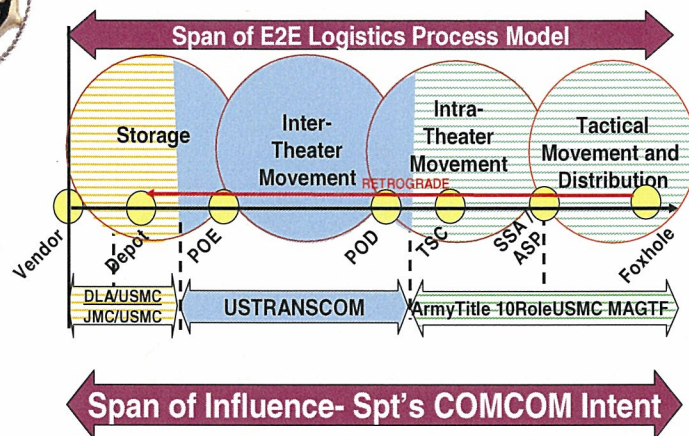
11.3 OIF Reset Strategic Concept of Operations



11.4 Deployment and Distribution Touch points

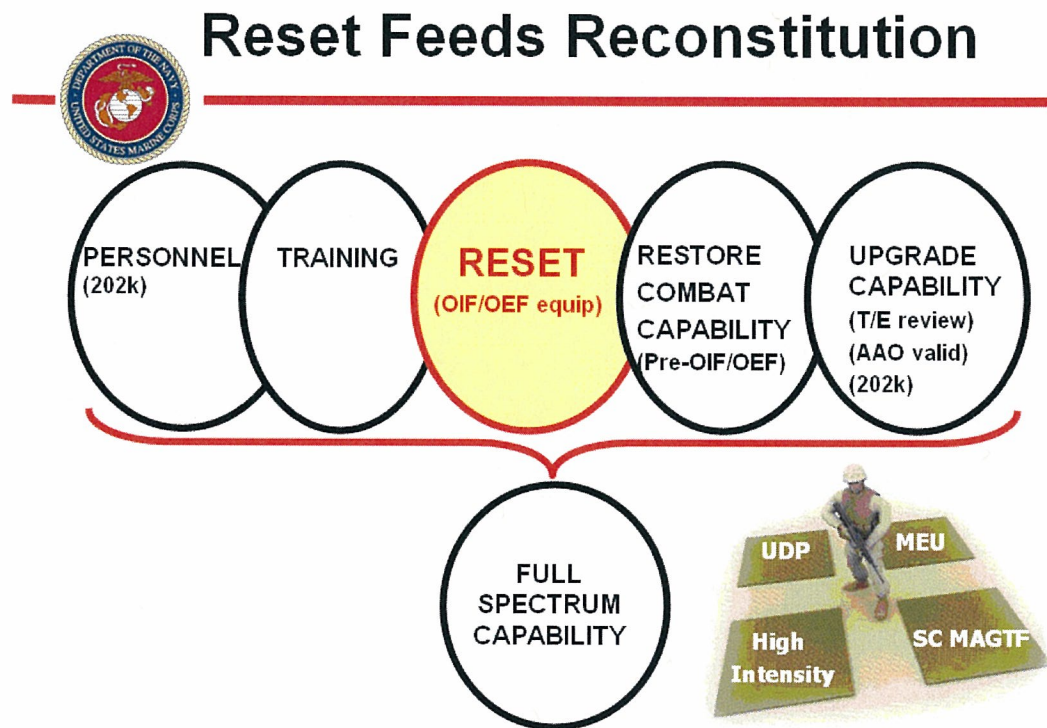


Deployment/Distribution System

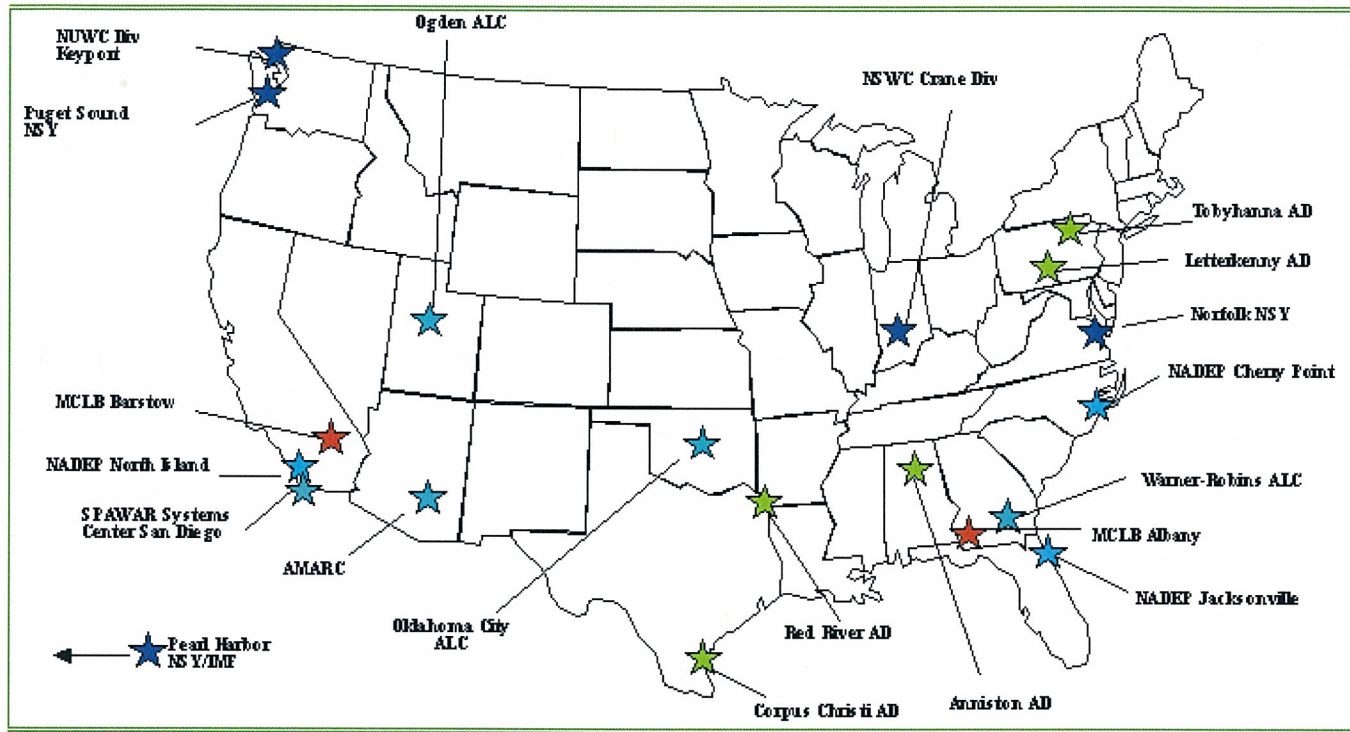


Total Asset Visibility and In-Transit Visibility.
Slide Reflects Realities of Title 10 Authorities

11.5 Reset Feeds Reconstitution



11.6 Map of Major Depot Facilities in CONUS



OIF Ground Equipment Reset Plan

11.7 Reset Cost Model Screenshot

File Edit View Insert Format Tools Data Window Help										
1	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
2	TAMC	Nomenclature	NSN	Qty On Hand	Procure Unit Cost	Procure %	Depot %	Field %	No Reset %	Total Reset Cost
3	A0003	ALARM SET, ANTI-INTRUSION	5855015218616	125	\$32,667.00	1	0	0	0	\$4,083,375.00
4	A0004	PARTS KIT ELECTRONI	5999010321692	10	\$4,801.29	1	0	0	0	\$48,012.90
5	A0005	SATELLITE COMMUNICATION SUBSYSTEM	5895015313129	4	\$350,000.00	0	1	0	0	\$910,000.00
6	A0006		7021015448533	4	\$5,401.67	1	0	0	0	\$21,606.68
7	A0007	MULTI-BAND MANPACK	5820015313493	80	\$75,000.00	1	0	0	0	\$6,000,000.00
8	A0008	SATELLITE COMMUNICATION SUBSYSTEM	5895015313135	2	\$350,000.00	0	1	0	0	\$455,000.00
9	A0009	CONVERTER,MODEM,SI	5895012509557	11	\$23,400.00	0	1	0	0	\$167,310.00
10	A0012	CHARGER,BATTERY	6130014952839	379	\$2,042.00	0	0	1	0	\$154,783.60
11	A0013	THEATER BATTLE MANA	7022014777627	1	\$2,852,000.00	1	0	0	0	\$2,852,000.00
12	A0014	CONVERTER AC POWER	5895011471727	3	\$4,800.00	0	1	0	0	\$9,360.00
13	A0015	VIDEO EXPLOTATION C	5836015313140	12	\$12,000.00	1	0	0	0	\$144,000.00
14	A0016	GROUND COUNTER FIRE	1290999580742	4	\$2,506,712.00	1	0	0	0	\$10,026,848.00
15	A0017	CONVERTER,DC POWER	5895011466739	1	\$3,241.00	0	0	1	0	\$648.20
16	A0019	RADIO SET	5820013788778	44	\$61,587.00	0	1	0	0	\$1,761,388.20
17	A0021		5895014582418	1	\$194,500.00	1	0	0	0	\$194,500.00
18	A0023	COMMUNICATIONS DIST	5895014773614	1	\$337,313.00	0	1	0	0	\$219,253.45
19	A0024	COMMUNICATION DISTR	5895014773619	1	\$319,044.00	0	1	0	0	\$207,378.60
20	A0025	COMMUNICATION RELAY	1430014079647	1	\$907,000.00	0	1	0	0	\$589,550.00
21	A0028	BAT-CLIENT	5895070001280	369	\$53,000.00	0	0	0	1	\$0.00
22	A0035	LONG RANGE ACOUSTIC	5845015314716	32	\$34,500.00	0	0	0	1	\$0.00
23	A0036	NIGHT SIGHT,PALM IR	5855015314664	8	\$13,257.00	0	0	1	0	\$21,211.20
24	A0039	AT-FP CAPABILITY KI	9999015314679	1	\$8,605.00	0	0	0	1	\$0.00
25	A0040	AT-FP CHECKPOINT KIT	9999015314719	3	\$71,400.00	0	0	0	1	\$0.00
26	A0042	DIG STL CAM SUTE,AD	6720090004308	6	\$12,000.00	0	0	1	0	\$14,400.00
27	A0043	POSITON LOCATION I	5895015322062	123	\$9,000.00	0	0	1	0	\$221,400.00
28	A0044	DATA STORAGE MODULE	6130015322584	65	\$101,321.00	0	0	1	0	\$1,317,173.00
29	A0045	MODULE,POWER	6130015322591	43	\$6,736.00	0	0	1	0	\$57,929.60
30	A0046	DEPLOYED KU-BAND EA	5895015313138	5	\$900,000.00	0	1	0	0	\$2,925,000.00
31	A0049	ULTIMA 100MM ED SPO	1240015329199	13	\$1,059.00	0	0	1	0	\$2,753.40
32	A0057		5985011812593	7	\$3,967.10	1	0	0	0	\$27,769.70
33	A0061	MAST SECTION	5985015494609	29	\$87,000.00	1	0	0	0	\$2,523,000.00
34	A0067	INSTALLATION KIT,EL	5820015336762	179	\$53,284.00	1	0	0	0	\$9,537,836.00
35	A0069	RADIO SET	5820015360983	153	\$32,600.00	0	0	1	0	\$997,560.00
36	A0069	APPLICATION PROGRAM SET,DIGITA	6625013124134	3	\$32,600.00	0	0	1	0	\$19,560.00
37	A0071	FIELD TEST SET	6625013906683	3	\$9,000.00	0	0	1	0	\$5,400.00
38	A0072	TACTICAL CONCEALED VIDEO SYSTEM	5836015446750	1	\$1,092,250.30	0.307692	0.692308	0	0	\$827,589.65
39	A0075	RECEIVER-TRANSMITTE	5820014963523	33	\$22,227.56	1	0	0	0	\$733,509.48
40	A0075	MULTI-BAND FREQUENCY VEHICLE	5820015377562	265	\$36,664.00	1	0	0	0	\$9,715,960.00